the Carolina Farmer

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The End Of REA?

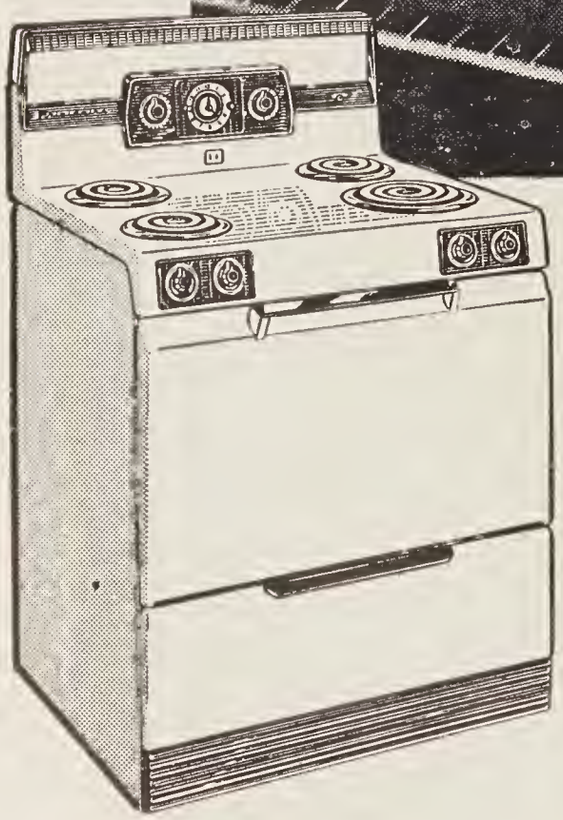
That's What the Hoover Task Force Calls for in its Startling Report

— See Page 8

BONNIE BUNCH

"Miss Rural Electrification of 1955"

Look at the Farm-Family Oven in this 30-INCH RANGE!



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the Carolina Farmer

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JERRY ANDERSON, Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor • LYNN BRUNSON, Editorial Assistant

Volume 10 MARCH, 1955 Number 3

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FACING FACTS . . .

Rep. Harold Cooley said some things at the NRECA annual meeting last month (see page 17) that set us to thinking.

The Congressman had been reviewing the progress of REA and the status of agriculture Then he said:

"Now it is time to look at what lies ahead. The experts are foreseeing a future of electrical magic. Three big rural fields appear ready for immediate expansion. One is supplemental irrigation to beat droughts and to maintain crop production at the highest levels.

"The second is crop handling and processing. Farmers are coming to realize the advantage of drying grains to prevent market discounts for high moisture content and to prevent damage in storage on the farm. Drying and processing forage is also increasing.

"The third great field is in livestock production. Electricity already has shown its usefulness to the dairy and poultry producer, but even these farmers are turning to new electrical devices which permit greater production at lower unit costs, such as controlled temperature water supplies, automatic feeders, ventilating devices and refrigeration. Farmers will soon be feeding the city folks air-conditioned hams and chickens."

All of which brought us up sharp against a dilemma we've faced for some time. How can we most profitably use the space we have available for electrical equipment? Do we lead our readers by presenting more news about new electrical processes that few of them have? Or do we follow and devote more space to the things most people have or are likely to buy—such as home appliances?

We're going to try to do both. But one or the other will probably get more emphasis. We'd like to hear from you about which will be most valuable. When you have a spare moment, please send us a note: *The Carolina Farmer*, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

And speaking of hearing from you, let me urge you to write to us about anything you have on your mind. We always welcome letters concerning our editorial policies, even those that are critical. And a good many people write to us to get general agricultural information that is not readily available at home. Each request gets our prompt attention, and if we don't know the answer, we can usually find it. It's one of those "extra" services that we're glad to offer you.

—JERRY ANDERSON

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ON THE COVER

Just to prove that we're as good as last month's word, here's the new "Miss Rural Electrification." She's pretty Bonnie Bunch, an Illinois farm girl and a college freshman. If our memory serves correct, we promised you a glamour shot to sort of make up for our unglamourous February cover. Well, we tried, but somehow Bonnie just looks plain pretty. Which may suit everyone better anyway.

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Tarheel FARMING

A Digest of the Month's Most Significant Farm News

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices

The Senate Agriculture Committee has approved unanimously Sen. Ralph Scott's bill giving the State Milk Commission power to fix minimum wholesale and retail prices for milk. The committee took this action after hearing spokesmen representing the State Farm Bureau, State Grange, milk producers, and milk distributors tell them that passage of the measure would help eliminate unfair trade practices in the dairy industry. Opposition to the milk control act amendment came from R. L. Fowler of Durham, representing food dealers and independent grocers, and J. Frank Flowers of Charlotte, president of the board of directors of Farmers Dairy Cooperative.

Tobacco Committee Meets

At the February 2-4 meeting of the Tobacco and Research Marketing Committee at the Department of Agriculture, basic research in the production and utilization of better quality tobacco was recommended. In production research, the committee repeated its recommendations of last year, to (1) initiate basic studies to produce high quality tobaccos, (2) expand the program to develop multiple-resistant varieties for local adaptation, and (3) expand investigations of nematode diseases of tobacco. Top utilization research recommendations were (1) to initiate studies to develop new and improved analytical methods for determining the components of tobacco and tobacco smoke, and (2) to initiate studies of changes occurring in the fermentation of tobacco and of the agents responsible for such changes. The Tobacco and Research Marketing Committee was established under the authority of the Research and Marketing Act and meets annually.

Herefords Gain

Fifty-four head of purebred cattle brought a total of $31,685 at the Hereford Show Window Sale held in Statesville on February 26. The total topped last year's average by $60. The grand champion female of the show, Lady Larry Mixer, went to John Suber, Whitmire, S. C. for $4,250. Lyle Roberts, fieldman for American Hereford Association, Kansas City, called the quality of the sale the best ever offered in the 15½-year history of the event. The Statesville show is billed as the oldest purebred show in the East held at one location.

1955 Corn Allotments

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced an allotment of 49,842,697 acres for the 1955 corn crop in 805 counties in 21 states designated as commercial corn-producing areas. The 1954 corn allotment was 46,995,504 acres for 834 commercial producing counties in 22 states. North Carolina's allotment for '55 was announced as 890,177 acres for 23 commercial producing counties. This is a sizable increase over last year's allotment of 785,826 acres for 25 counties. North Carolina counties named as commercial corn-producing areas for this year are: Beaufort, Camdén, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Duplin, Edgecombe, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Sampson, Wayne, and Wilson. Price support rates for the 1955 crop of corn will be announced before planting time. When announcing the 1955 acreage allotments, the USDA reminded corn producers that compliance with acreage allotments is a condition for ACP payments in the commercial corn area.

Wholesale Marketing Bill

Rep. Harold D. Cooley, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, reintroduced a bill on February 15 to encourage the construction of modern wholesale markets for perishable agricultural commodities. The bill is similar to one introduced by Cooley and passed by the House in 1950, but not acted on in the Senate. The Fourth District Congressman said the primary objective of his bill is "to assist cities and metropolitan areas to modernize their wholesale market facilities and eliminate the waste, inefficiency, and unnecessary costs that inevitably result when the handling of fruits and vegetables and other perishable foods is conducted in crowded, insanitary and antiquated facilities." Under terms of the bill, the secretary of agriculture would utilize a $25 million revolving fund to insure first mortgage loans on up to 85 per cent of the costs of markets. Loans could be made to municipalities, public corporations or private enterprises with the government collecting a fee of one-half per cent per year on the outstanding principal for its insurance.

Keith on Soils

Tar Heel farmers who make full use of the 1955 Agricultural Conservation Program to control erosion and to stock-pile soil reserves are making a substantial contribution to the nation's future, says Fred R. Keith, chairman of the State ASC Committee. The chairman points out that soils should be kept in condition to respond when the need arises. "Land that has been overworked and underfed is unable to respond to the call for increased production," he said, "and conservation practices carried out will help to keep the farms in condition to respond when needed."

Name Change

State Senate Agriculture Chairman Adam Whitley has introduced legislation to change the Department of Agriculture's test farms to "research farms." The Senator said that the change was made for purposes of uniformity, since some farms are called research stations now while others are designated as test farms.

Washington

As Reported By ROBERT S. ALLEN

New Preference Clause Attack

The private utilities are considering a new strategy to scuttle the preference right of rural electric systems to low-cost Federal power.

This secret plan was discussed at an unreported meeting in Washington of the National Association of Electric Companies, the top lobbying organization of the utilities. Head of NAEC's large Washington staff is Purcell Smith, $65,000-a-year registered utility lobbyist.

The proposed utility attack on REA-borrowers' preference rights is in the form of a nationwide propaganda campaign designed to convince the general public that the preference clause is costing it money.

Details of this "pocketbook scheme" are outlined in the minutes of the NAEC meeting. A copy of this and other revealing utility documents are in the hands of the Senate anti-monopoly investigators who are preparing to make a full-scale probe of utility operations, particularly those aimed at the rural electrification and telephone programs.

The intriguing minutes disclose that a major factor behind the utilities' new strategy is "serious doubts that repeal of the preference law can be accomplished." For that reason it is proposed that efforts be concentrated on getting Congress to approve crippling restrictions on individual Federal power projects.

This inside story is recorded in the following excerpts from the NAEC minutes, bearing the signature of Arthur Burnett, secretary:

"Mr. Robert Zachary, chairman, (vice president of Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Newark, N. J.) called the meeting to order. . . . There was general discussion of the year 1955 and what it might be like. There was full discussion of what could be done about amending the Federal Power Act. Since this policy matter was of widespread interest and concerned many groups, it was agreed that it would be better to see what others might do before making a final decision with regard to NAEC's position.

"A letter from J. E. Corrette, president of Montana Light & Power Company, written in behalf of the companies in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Northwest states, urged NAEC to cooperate fully with the newly appointed joint industry legislative committee. The letter recommended that serious consideration be given to the following matters in formulating a legislative program.

"'An amendment to the preference laws in the marketing of Federal power so that all domestic and rural consumers, no matter who their suppliers, may have a fair and equitable share of the power available. We seriously doubt that repeal of the preference law can be accomplished. But we suggest consideration of an amendment that would provide for the designation of each area in which power from a particular federal project would be marketed and which would provide that available power in that area be allocated to the existing distributors in that area and on the basis of their present requirements.'

"Edward Gushee, chairman of the NAEC Power Marketing Policy Committee, reported in detail concerning the Committee's activity relating to the preference clause. He described the progress that had been made in the preparation of information and educational material by the NAEC public information program and the use being made of these materials by companies and others. He also told of the progress

(Continued on Page 16)

Speaking of Safety . . .

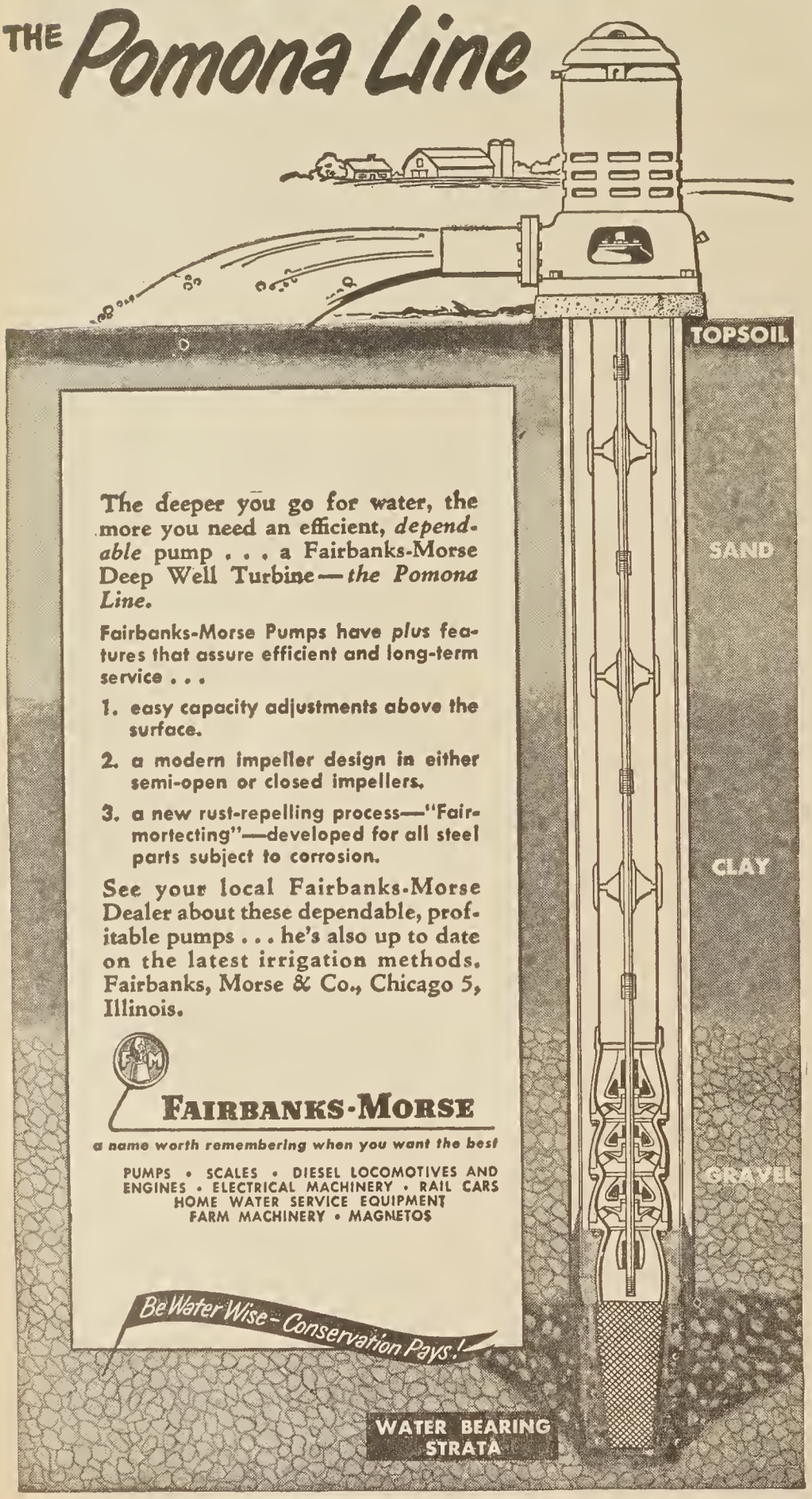
Since he caught his clothes in the pulley.
Dressed like a scare-crow is Willie Wooley

—BETH WILCOXSON

UP FROM THE DEPTHS... A FULL FLOW...

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

THE Pomona Line



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State College Answers

QUESTIONS of the Month

Q. Is it advisable to cut rusted wheat fields on the "green side" to save them from further rust damage?

A. Some studies indicate there is nothing to be gained by the practice and that it may even be costly. Cutting the grain green stops further filling of the heads. On the other hand, badly-rusted grain should not be allowed to stand until dead ripe because rusted stems are brittle and break easily.

Q. What is meant by the Agricultural Conservation Program's "cost-sharing" term?

A. Briefly, it means that where a conservation problem affects several farms, the farmers may obtain cost-sharing under a "pooling agreement" to help in carrying out a community project to meet the problem.

Q. I'm out of hay. Can my cows get along all right without it?

A. Specialists say that dairymen can get along without hay by heavy use of silage, but that slightly better production will result from feeding at least five pounds of hay per cow per day.

Q. What is the best way to handle shallots that go to seed rapidly?

A. When these plants begin to make seed stalks, it is best to go through and cut the seed stalks out. In this way you can have better bulbs for planting next fall.

Q. How can you tell if a plant has a nitrogen deficiency?

A. A sure sign is a yellowing along the midrib of the leaves while the edges stay green. Moisture deficiency, sometimes confused with nitrogen deficiency, shows up in a rolling of the leaves but no firing of lower leaves.

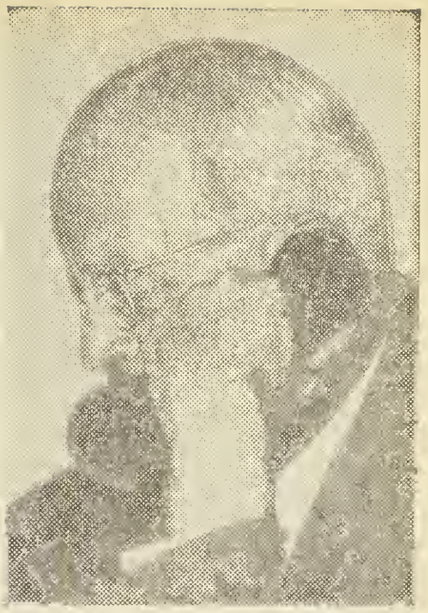
Q. Does topdressing pastures in the winter pay?

A. Yes, pasture plants are dormant during the winter and do not burn as easily as when fertilizer is applied during the growing season.

Q. What are North Carolina's worst insects so far as crops are concerned?

A. The 10 most destructive insects in North Carolina last year were the corn earworm, boll weevil, tobacco hornworm, termite, house fly, rice weevil, plum curculio, codling moth, southern corn root worm, and Meixcan bean beetle.

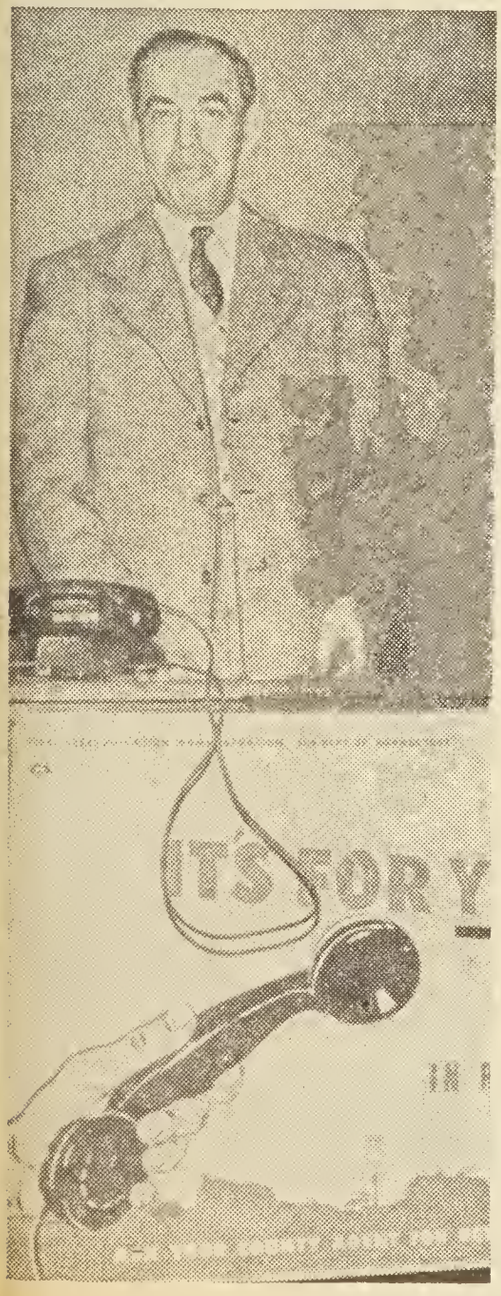
Walter B. Wessels, mayor, Banner Elk, places the first call on the new dial telephone system to Representative Charles Raper Jonas in Washington, D. C.



Community Action Builds A

Telephone System in Avery

On the morning of January 29, Walter B. Wessels, mayor of Banner Elk, placed a call to North Carolina's Tenth District Congressman, Charles Jonas, in Washington, D. C. The occasion was the conversion from manual to dial operations of the entire Banner Elk telephone system. The call to Representative Jonas was the first call made on the new system.



After the completion of the call, the townspeople gathered in a local school auditorium to celebrate the fulfillment of a goal—that of better telephone service for the people of Banner Elk and adjoining areas. They heard Gwyn B. Price, chairman of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, tell them, "rural North Carolina has made great progress in the last 20 years, and it has all come about by the people working together." He challenged them to continue pulling together and working to make the (telephone) system "stronger, bigger and better."

This new system is an example of community cooperation in building for themselves. Banner Elk citizens realized long ago that the old magneto system, which was originally installed as a part of Lees McRae College and Grace Hospital, could not continue to serve the demand as the village and the need grew. Civic-minded citizens tried tirelessly to persuade one of the two commercial telephone companies serving adjoining areas to come in and provide service—to no avail.

Finally, in 1952, the local Lions Club invited Walter Fuller, in charge of Rural Telephone Service for the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, to speak to the club and to take a look into the matter. Fuller did look at the situation, and he told the townspeople that if the community were to have adequate modern telephone service, the people themselves must provide it. And the people accepted his challenge and began a program of community efforts and cooperation which led to the ultimate construction of the modern dial system.

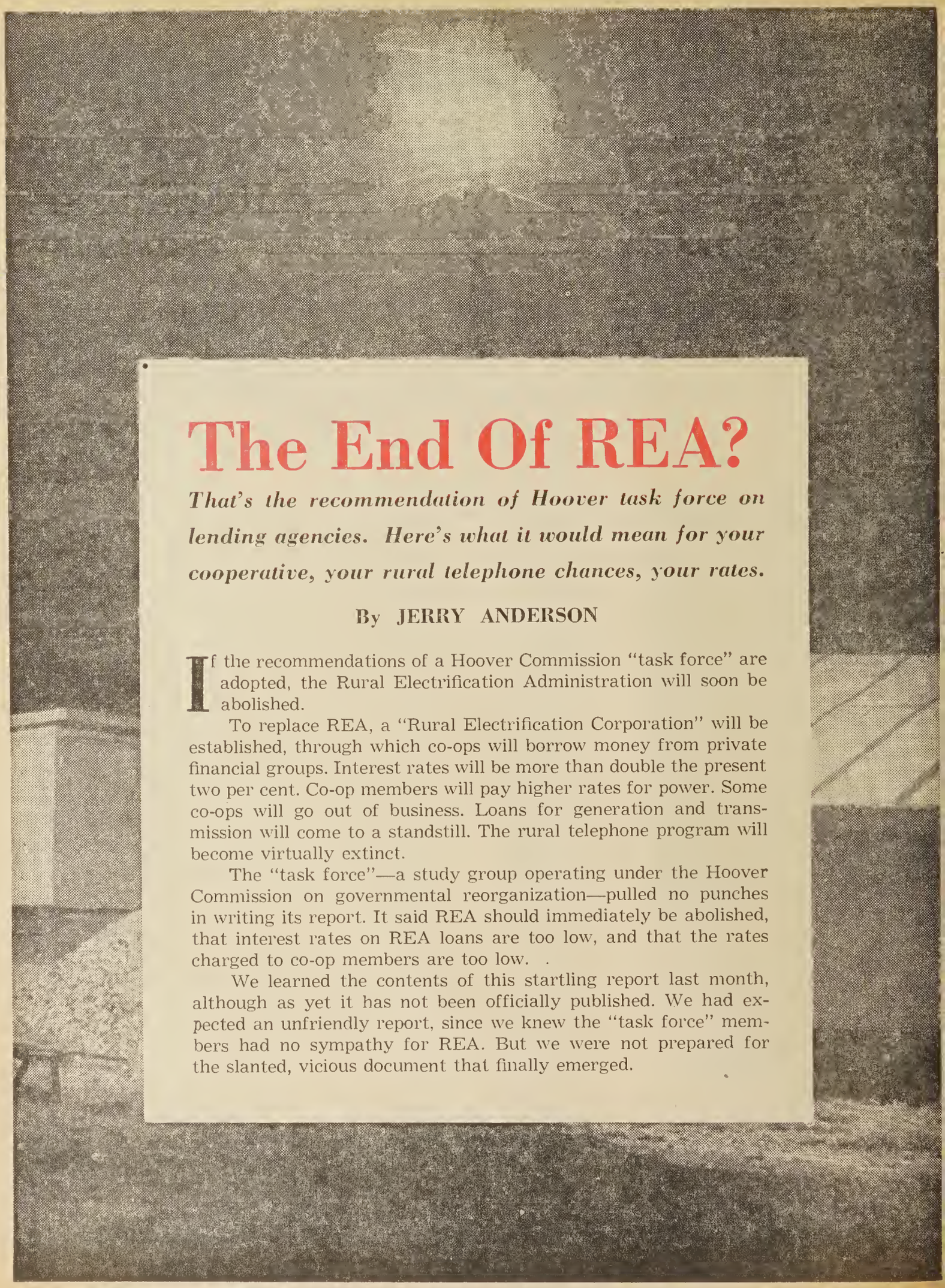
At the community cut-over ceremony, Gwyn B. Price, chairman, N. C. Rural Electrification Authority, challenged the members of the Cherokee Telephone Membership Corporation to continue working together to make the system "stronger, bigger and better."

The group received authorization of the North Carolina REA to be chartered as the Cherokee Telephone Membership Corporation of Banner Elk on November 20, 1952. Plans called for providing adequate and efficient telephone service in the communities of Banner Elk and Shady Valley, Johnson County, Tennessee.

The new corporation secured a fifty dollar membership fee from those who wanted improved service. Next they employed an engineer to design a system to serve the area and to determine the cost involved. On February 4, 1953, the State Authority approved the corporation's application to borrow $150,000 from the Rural Electrification Administration. The loan was granted, and except for unavoidable delay on the part of the manufacturer of the automatic equipment, the Banner Elk Exchange would have been placed in operation during the last quarter of 1954.

At the cut-over ceremonies, R. M. Read, chief engineer for the corporation, said that the new equipment is designed to serve 500 subscribers The Banner Elk system of the corporation serves the township of Banner Elk and a surrounding area of about three miles. Shady Valley started dialing early this month. The corporation's plans include service to 98 existing subscribers and 325 new subscribers, with 75 miles of line. The cooperative ex-

(Continued on Page 24)



The End Of REA?

That's the recommendation of Hoover task force on lending agencies. Here's what it would mean for your cooperative, your rural telephone chances, your rates.

By JERRY ANDERSON

If the recommendations of a Hoover Commission "task force" are adopted, the Rural Electrification Administration will soon be abolished.

To replace REA, a "Rural Electrification Corporation" will be established, through which co-ops will borrow money from private financial groups. Interest rates will be more than double the present two per cent. Co-op members will pay higher rates for power. Some co-ops will go out of business. Loans for generation and transmission will come to a standstill. The rural telephone program will become virtually extinct.

The "task force"—a study group operating under the Hoover Commission on governmental reorganization—pulled no punches in writing its report. It said REA should immediately be abolished, that interest rates on REA loans are too low, and that the rates charged to co-op members are too low.

We learned the contents of this startling report last month, although as yet it has not been officially published. We had expected an unfriendly report, since we knew the "task force" members had no sympathy for REA. But we were not prepared for the slanted, vicious document that finally emerged.

The report will be submitted to the full Hover Commission this month. If the Commission and the President approve it, it will go to Congress. If Congress accepts it, REA is out of business.

The new corporation, REC, would have directors appointed by the President. Our past experience with such appointees indicates that we could expect directors who have no sympathy for this program. Even the "study groups" and "task forces" which have been appointed to study us have been stacked against us. Mr. Hoover himself is on record as favoring the sale of public power projects to private interests.

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REC would sell debenture bonds to private financial groups, and would have to offer an interest rate high enough to attract them. This would mean higher interest rates for the co-ops when they borrowed from REC. The report says that the co-op interest rate should also be high enough to cover all the administrative expenses of the new corporation.

At the annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Atlantic City last month (see page 17) co-op officials agreed that this would mean an interest rate of from 4.5 to 6 per cent. The REA interest rate is only two per cent.

Such a high rate could result in only one of two things: bankruptcy for many co-ops, or substantially higher power rates for their members. A survey made last year by Tarheel Electric Membership Association showed conclusively that many North Carolina cooperatives would have operated in the red during most of the past eight years if the interest rate had been even as high as 2½ or 3 per cent.

REA Administrator Nelsen is on record in opposition to interest hikes on loans to rural electric cooperatives.

Ancher Nelsen—the Eisenhower appointee who heads REA—said last year that the U.S. Treasury has lost no money on the REA loan program. He said any increase in the interest rate would make the task of electrifying the remaining unserved farms more difficult. He also said that it is "doubtful" that the rural telephone job could be done with higher interest rates.

Gwyn B. Price, head of the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority, has also expressed the fear that an interest hike would mean higher consumer rates for electricity, and the early death of many rural telephone systems. He told the *Carolina Farmer* last year that "I cannot see how an increase in interest rates on REA loans can be justified. Through the years the government has lost no money on these loans."

The task force report also would impose a restriction against the new corporation's lending money for any project which "private industry" would carry out.

This trick phrasing would virtually destroy the co-ops' ability to construct their own generation and transmission facilities. This ability has been invaluable in the past in negotiating wholesale power contracts with commercial power companies. If these companies knew that the co-ops could not build their own facilities, wholesale rates would rise. And in all probability, retail rates would rise with them.

These are the main recommendations covered by the task force report. They are startling, almost unbelievable. But the body of the report is even more astonishing. It contains conclusions which are not supported by facts; it has misstatements and half-truths. In short, it is not a report in any regular sense; it is, rather, a propaganda document as vicious as we've ever seen.

The report was prepared for the task force by the accounting firm of Price and Waterhouse. This firm does considerable work for commercial power companies, including the power lobby in Washington.

The task force itself refused to hold public hearings during its "study" period. Rural electric leaders were not allowed to appear before it.

Delegates to the NRECA annual meeting last month were blazing mad about the task force report. They unanimously passed a resolution which concluded:

". . . We urge the Congress to label the REA section of this Task Force Report, unofficially, as "Operation Bankruptcy for Rural Electrification" and that the Congress not only reject this report in its entirety, but that it also conduct an investigation into the sources of the ideas in this report and

(Continued on Page 21)

In the past, a close relationship has existed between REA and the co-ops. Chatting here are (left to right) Donald Rice, Pamlico-Beaufort EMC, Mack King, Randolph EMC, Becky Rivers, assistant Carolina Farmer editor, and William Shertzer, REA field man. Photo was made at recent co-op management institute.

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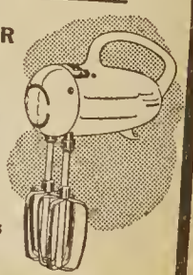

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Jack McWilliams

AYDEN
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BATH
Tankard Esso Service Station

BEAUFORT
Hamilton Furniture Co.

BELHAVEN
Radio & Electric Supply Co.

BENSON
Ryals Brothers & Barnes

BETHEL
Hunniecutt Furniture Co.

BLADENBORO
Walane Gas & Appliance Co.

BOONE
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BOONVILLE
Boonville Supply Co.

BURGAW
Rochelle Furniture Co.

BURNSVILLE
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BUTNER
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CARTHAGE
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Supply

KENLY
Watson Hardware & Oil Co.

KERNERSVILLE
Kernersville Furniture Store

KINSTON
Baker Furniture Co.

LA GRANGE
Lenoir Hardware Co.

LAURINBURG
Dub's Service

LENOIR
Economy Auto Supply
Shields Refrigeration

LEXINGTON
Alexander's Auto Supply
City Appliance Co.
Shoaf Service Co.

LIBERTY
Jenkins, Inc.

LILLINGTON
Blackmon Furniture Co.
McIntyre Home & Auto
Supply

LOUISBURG
Benton-Green Bros., Inc.

MACCLESFIELD
Corbitt & Dail

MAGNOLIA
L. E. Pope Furniture Co.

MARSHALL
O. C. Rector Hdwe.

MAXTON
Hester Kinlaw Furniture Co.

MAYODAN
Lawson Furniture Co.

MIDDLESEX
Middlesex Furniture Co.

MOCKSVILLE
C. J. Angell Appliance

MONCURE
Moncure Furniture Co.

MONROE
The Huntley Co.
Lemmond Elec. Co.
Wooten Appliance Co.

MORGANTON
Kirksey & Co.
Morganton Home &
Auto Store

MOUNT GILEAD
Mt. Gilead Furniture Co.

MOUNT OLIVE
Reath Jones Cash Store

NASHVILLE
Home Furniture & Floor
Covering Co.

NEW BERN
Economy Auto Supply Co.
Hunning's Home & Auto
Supply

NEW LONDON
Harris & Nash

NORWOOD
Morton Appliance

NORTH WILKESBORO
Carolina Home & Auto
Supply

OXFORD
Granville Furniture Co.

PARKTON
J. Q. Parnell

PINETOPS
Crisp Bros. Furniture Co.

PINK HILL
T. A. Turner & Co.

RAEFORD
Wood Furniture Co.

RALEIGH
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Raleigh Furniture Co.

RAMSEUR
Watkins Leonard Co.

RANDLEMAN
Shaw Furniture Co.

RED SPRINGS
Sanders Furniture Co.

REIDSVILLE
B. F. Goodrich
Cain & Stedman
Sands Furniture

ROBERSONVILLE
Croom Refrigeration

ROCKINGHAM
Blake-Bowles Furniture Co.

ROCKY MOUNT
Broughton-Dixon
Economy Auto Supply

ROSEBORO
Butler Furniture Co.

ROSE HILL
Frederick's

RURAL HALL
Slate Furniture Co.

SALEMBURG
Royal Brothers Hardware

SALISBURY
B. F. Goodrich Store
Haden Tire Service
Rowan Furniture

SANFORD
Gallup's Hardware Co.
Thomasson Furniture Co.

SILER CITY
Butler Furniture Co.

SNOW HILL
L. L. Murphrey, Jr.
Newcomb Appliance Co.

SOUTHERN PINES
Brown's Auto Supply, Inc.

SPRAY
Turner Furniture

SPRING HOPE
Branham Furniture Co.

STATESVILLE
Blackwelder Furniture Co.

STOKES
Jerome Perkins

STOKESDALE
Wood Furniture & Appliance

ST. PAULS
Firestone Home & Auto
Supply

SWAN QUARTER
Quinn Miller Co.

TARBORO
Benton Green Furniture Co.
Electric Service Shop

TAYLORSVILLE
Rhodes Day Elledge

THOMASVILLE
Alman Shaw Furniture Co.
B. F. Goodrich Store
Refrigeration Sales &
Service

TROY
Barns-Allen Hdwe.

VANCEBORO
White Hardware Co., Inc.

VASS
McKeithan Hardware Co.

WADESBORO
Forlow-Scarborough Hdwe.

WAKE FOREST
Smith Furniture Co., Inc.
W. L. Glover

WALLACE
B. & P. Electric &
Refrigeration Service

WARSAW
Warsaw Furniture Co.

WASHINGTON
Talley Brothers Supply

WENDELL
Lewis Furniture Co.

WEST JEFFERSON
Dollar Electric Co.

WILLIAMSTON
Farmers Supply Co.

WINSTON-SALEM
B. F. Goodrich
Crim-Brunt-Green
Winston-Salem Pump &
Appliance Co.

YADKINVILLE
Yadkin Furniture Co.

A Soda Straw Can Tell You Much About Your Electrical Wiring

What has a soda straw got to do with wiring? Not much, except that by examining this straw you can find out something about your wiring system.

If you don't think the size of the wire used in your wiring system makes any difference to the performance of your electrical equipment, just take a good look at the soda straw the next time you buy a soda or a soft drink.

You'll soon find that you can get only so much of the beverage through the straw no matter how much you try to get more. The straw has a certain capacity (will take only so much liquid at a time) and that's it.

Now if you happen to get in a great hurry and want to finish your drink in a few seconds, you'll find that you either have to ask for another straw and drink thru two of them or you're going to have to throw away the one straw and drink right out of the glass.

Just look at the soda straw as if it were an electrical wire. Look at yourself as a motor. Look at the addition of another motor as yourself in a hurry to finish your drink.

What do you have? You find that the one straw (wire) is adequate to feed the liquid (current) to you (the motor) until you get in a hurry (add another motor). Then you either have to add another straw (wire) or throw the straw away and drink out of the glass . . . this drinking out of the glass, of course, being the same as replacing the old wire with a larger capacity . . . or the same as putting the extra motor on a separate circuit.

That's simply all there is to adequate wiring. Your wiring only has a certain capacity of carrying current. When you add more current . . . this capacity becomes too small to handle all the current needed for the extra equipment.

Adequate wiring is just common sense.

4-H RECORD

One out of every three rural boys and girls in North Carolina between the ages of 10 to 21 is a member of the 4-H Club.

"Imagine! It actually delivers HOT and COLD running water"
It's the new Rapidayton "HOT-'n-COLD" Jet Water System
It's a water system and a water heater compactly combined. Delivers water from shallow or deep wells down to 70 feet. Just hook up pump—plug into standard 110 AC current—get HOT or cold water with plenty of pressure. As low as $159.50.
Rapidayton
Rural Sales Department
THE DAYTON PUMP & MFG. COMPANY, Dayton 1, Ohio
Please send me FREE "FACTS" booklet on the Rapidayton "Hot-'n-Cold."
NAME
ADDRESS (or R.F.D.)
POST OFFICE
STATE

Free-Choice Feeding Aids Poultry Raisers

You can get more eggs with lower feed costs and less work by using the new, free-choice method of feeding grain to laying hens.

With poultry in the doldrums now, any way to cut costs is welcome news to egg producers.

You've probably hand-fed scratch grain to your flock every day. Now you can forget about staying at home for this job. Just keep shelled corn and oats before the birds all the time, plus a 26 per cent protein layer mash. That's what North Carolina's Experiment Station did in two trials; they obtained these results:

1. More eggs. The test birds laid 2.75 per cent more eggs than the control birds which got a 20 per cent mash and hand-fed their grain. That amounts to about 10 dozen more eggs per month for the 125 hens on test.

2. Less work. Let the birds eat grain free-choice. It takes no skill to fill the hoppers twice a week. But hand-feeding takes good judgment because the amount varies with the number of birds and the weather. Birds fed free-choice ate only enough grain to balance their diet.

3. Lower cost. The researchers used prevailing farm prices to figure costs by both feeding methods. On this basis, the feed cost per dozen eggs averaged 3 cents less for birds fed free-choice.

Home Gardening Requires Plans

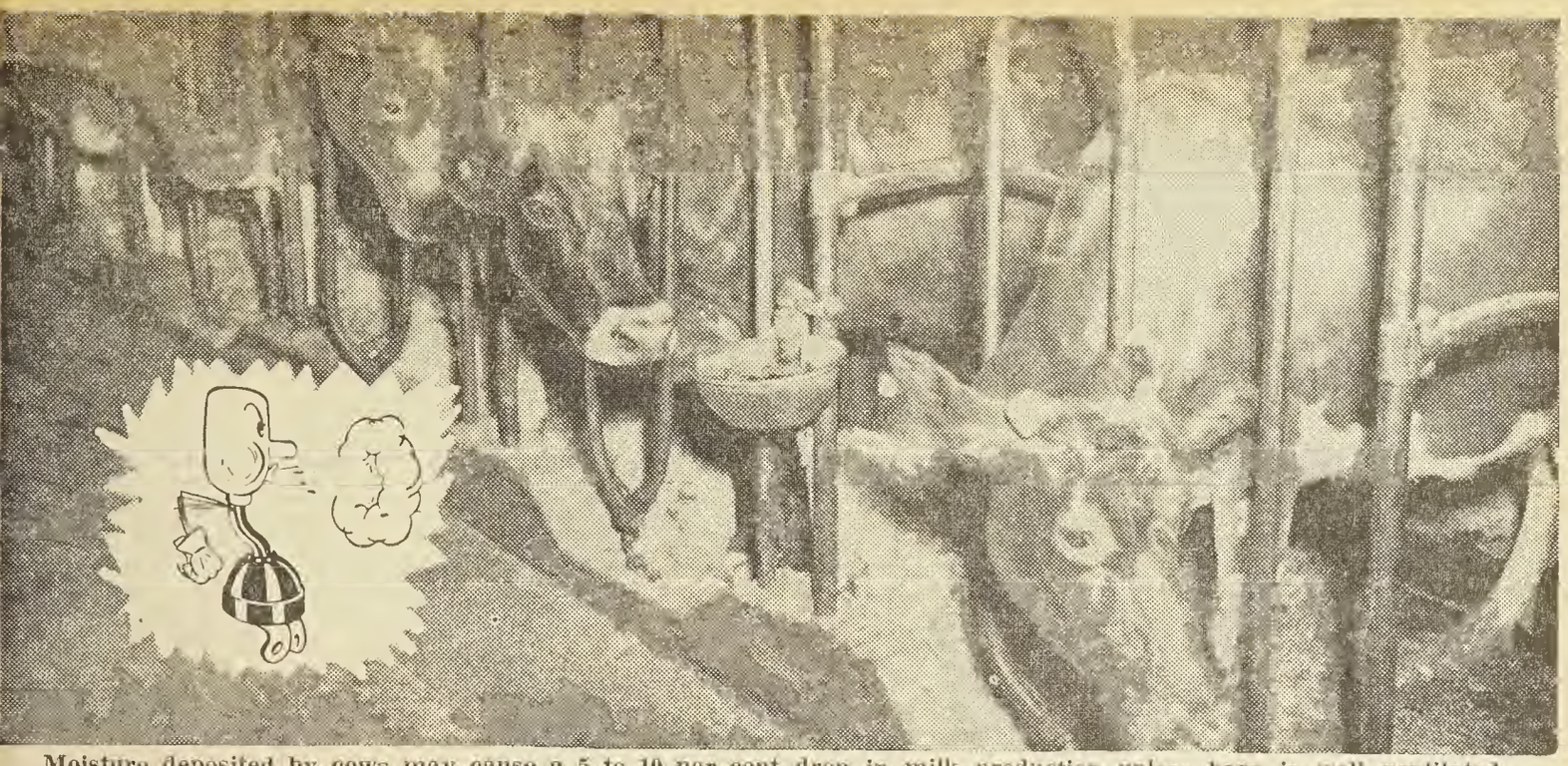
Does planning the home garden "on paper" pay off?

Walter Jarmon, Negro farmer of Trenton, Route 2, says it does and he has some good arguments.

Jones County Negro Agent Sherman N. Shelton says that Jarmon and his wife, Heggar, planned their garden on paper last year and had enough vegetables to feed the family for a year. What's more, they had enough variety so that they didn't get tired of the home-grown food.

Shelton says the Jarmons complained that previously they would end up with too much of one vegetable and not enough of another. Planning things corrected that situation.

Last year they planted green peas, corn, beans, and other vegetables two weeks apart and had a continuous supply of fresh vegetables all summer. They also arranged a schedule for freezing their food that would not conflict with working the green tobacco.

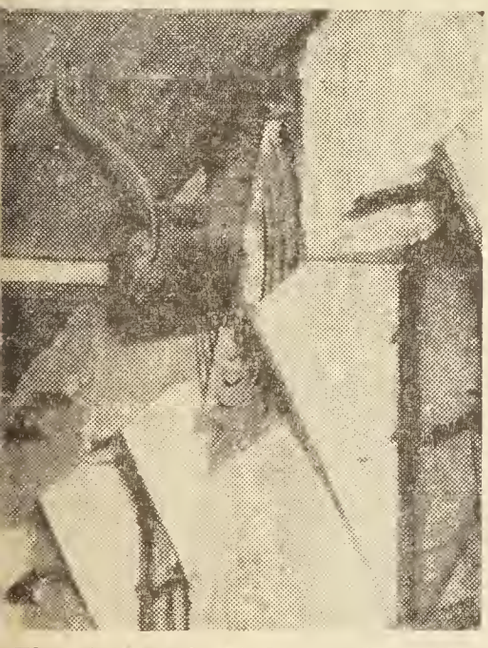


Moisture deposited by cows may cause a 5 to 10 per cent drop in milk production unless barn is well ventilated.

Moisture in Farm Buildings

Many farmers don't seem to realize how much this nuisance costs them each year. Here's an analysis of the problem, and specific ways to eliminate it.

Many Tar Heel farmers don't seem to realize it, but they have a problem with their buildings that cost them money — and quite a bit of it—every year. This problem threatens the health of expensive livestock, lowers production, and literally causes buildings to rot.



Electric fans located near the ceiling provide excellent ventilation for barns.

The problem that causes all this damage is moisture. It comes from the air and from condensation of the animals' breath. Good ventilation systems in barns are the best possible insurance you can get to keep your stock healthy and producing their best.

The purpose of ventilation is to control the barn temperature, to keep it dry and to supply the livestock with fresh air.

These factors are increasingly important in dairy farming. Tighter barns, larger herds and more crowded conditions have increased the necessity for ventilation.

Studies by leading agricultural universities show that milk yield decreases whenever the temperature gets higher than 50 degrees or goes below that.

For each cow that is stabled in a barn 2¼ gallons of moisture is deposited every 24 hours. That means if 20 cows are in the barn every day they give off 45 gallons of moisture.

Under these conditions milk production may decrease as much as five or ten per cent. Wooden buildings quickly rot in this damp atmosphere and eventually doors swell so that they may not be closed tightly.

But above all, an extremely unhealthful atmosphere is created for the animals. Uncomfortable animals are not happy or good producing animals.

Good ventilation in your dairy barn aids in retaining the good flavor of milk by removing the foul odors from the stable. It also helps maintain an even barn temperature of 50 degrees. Too-warm temperatures spoil a cow's appetite and thus lower production. In fact, dairy experts have found that any sudden temperature change lowers milk production.

Ventilation also helps keep the bedding dry along with the walls and floor of the barn. This provides a more comfortable stable for the animals and protects the building from decay. And the building looks better, too, since excessive moisture collects dust and causes paint to peel.

Besides providing more pleasant conditions in the barn for both animals and workers, ventilation cuts down drafts which often cause or aggravate disease, especially mastitis and calf pneumonia.

It is desirable in ventilating a barn that the building be as well insulated as possible. Temperatures can be controlled accurately with a thermostati-

(Continued on Page 18)

"Mrs.____

Not long age, a co-op electrification advisor, Mrs. Wyona Johnson, Davie EMC, Mocksville, stopped by on a routine visiting day for a chat with Mrs. Emitte Koontz, an elderly co-op member. Mrs. Johnson was particularly interested in learning how Mrs. Koontz liked the new bathroom recently installed in her home. And the co-op EA was delighted with the testimony given by the happy co-oper:

"This old house of ours is getting older, but we always tried to fix the shingles and make repairs and improvements as we could. One of the greatest improvements we've ever made was in the past few months. We have converted our house from one with a "path" to one with a bath.

"I'm 73 years old, and Dad (Mr. Koontz) is 78, and in all our lives we have never been as proud of anything as we are our hot and cold running water—and most of all the closet space we converted into our little office. Some folks might say that the modern conveniences provided by electrified farms are just for young folks with new houses, but Dad and I can't agree with them. It's true we did not have a good place to put our bathroom, and we have had some problems getting it installed, with the cold weather and all. But we already enjoying the conveniences it affords and in all our years, I think this is by far the best improvement we have made to 'this old house.'"

In addition to her praise of the new house with a bath, Mrs. Koontz shared her enthusiasm over her electric stove and heater with her co-op EA. And the EA, spurred on by Mrs. Koontz's eloquent testimony to the electric way of life, decided to follow through on other modernizations made in homes along Davie's lines.

Her next stop was in the home of Mrs. Martha Barneycastle, another genial elderly member of her co-op. Mrs. Barneycastle had recently changed from fire to wire cooking. This veteran co-op lady had rousing words of praise for electric cooking:

"All my life I have enjoyed cooking, and I guess there have been lots of times when I've sorta 'out-done' myself to earn the compliments of the endless chain of company, young and old, that find their way to my house. I can well remember the days when I stood over a hot stove and sweated it out cooking and canning. I didn't mind too much—but that was before I found out how my little apartment-size electric stove could revolutionize cooking. I don't cook as much as I used to, living here by myself, but when someone drops

Mrs. Wyona M. Johnson,
Electrification Advisor,
Davie EMC, Mocksville, N. C.

hat's Your Favorite Appliance?

That's the question this co-op electrification advisor asked four members. They gave her four good reasons for choosing running water, electric range, washer, and hot water heater

in, I can go into action just at the turn of a switch.

"And, of course, no human could regulate the heat in the oven the way that little thermostat gadget keeps the temperature just the way you want it for uniform baking every time."

And the Davie EA filed this praise of electric ranges in a mental file along with other praises from co-opers who had learned the quickness, the efficiency, the cleanliness, and the economy of electric cooling.

When Mrs. Johnson visited the home of Mrs. E. D. Perry in Rowan County, she was most anxious to learn how Mrs. Perry liked her new automatic washer. Said Mrs. Perry:

"The adage that 'a woman's work is never done' is just as out of date as the old scrub board and wash pot. Why, I keep my laundry up to date with very little time and effort since installing the new washer—and I still have time for recreation, community work, and I sew quite a bit."

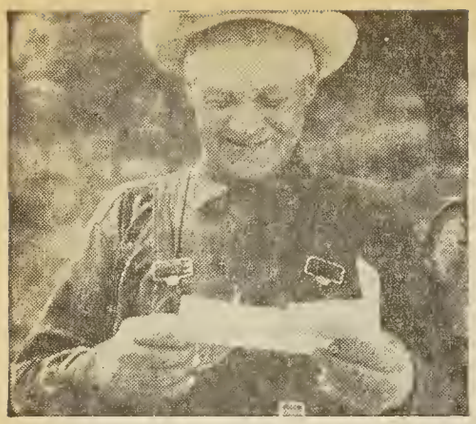
(Mrs. Johnson realized, when looking at the hand-made drapes, slip covers, lamp shades, etc. that "sewing quite a bit" was an understatement in Mrs. Perry's case. The efficient homemaker told Mrs. Johnson that she couldn't possibly accomplish so much in this line were it not for her labor-saving electrical equipment, which left her time for her sewing machine—also electric.)

Mrs. Johnson's next stop was at the home of Mrs. Barnes, where she learned that the new hot water heater was not only a convenience in the home, but a vital part of a business Mrs. Barnes plans to open.

"Electricity has come to play an important part in the smooth operation of my husband's dairy and our home. Why I can't even make a cup of coffee if the power is off, much less stay warm, refrigerate food, have water hot or cold, or cook.

"We have just completed an addition to our house and I'm opening a beauty shop. I'm looking forward to being able to follow my profession and still stay at home. Thanks to the co-op, there is electricity available to operate the sterilizer, driers, lights, water, etc. But, most of all, I value the hot water heater, for I'm sure I could never keep my customers happy and coming back if I give their heads a dousing in cold water."

And so the co-op EA ended her visits, happy in the knowledge that so many of Davie's members had learned that electricity gets things done—gets them done well.



MYERS
WATER SYSTEMS
Really Do Pay Off!

BOOST PRODUCTION

Plenty of water, always handy, helps meat animals fatten up faster, dairy cows give more milk and hens lay more eggs. With lots of easy-to-get water, there's less work in keeping barns and coops clean and free of damaging insects and disease.

SAVE COSTLY LABOR

An automatic Myers water system not only assures an ample supply of water for peak production, but it also relieves you of tiresome and costly pump-and-carry hours every day. These hours can be used effectively to push "break even" operations into the profit columns.

PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT

A small fire, unchecked, can wipe out in a few disastrous minutes the results of years of work. Water under pressure supplied by a rugged Myers pump keeps small fires under control until fire-fighting equipment can reach the scene.

Myers

WATER SYSTEMS
POWER SPRAYERS AND WATER SOFTENERS

SEE YOUR LOCAL MYERS DEALER
North Carolina Distributors
Dillon Supply Company
Raleigh
and
Pump and Lighting Company
Charlotte

WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 5)

that had been made in reaching agreement on a bill to perfect power marketing policy, including the preference clause situation. The executive committee agreed that this bill should be kept in readiness and after reports of various commissions have been made available it should be introduced.

"In summarizing his experience in dealing with this basic policy problem, Mr. Gushee expressed his belief that it was necessary to explain the problem of preference and Federal power costs in terms of people's pocketbooks if progress is to be made. He explained how in his opinion a movie could be of help in educating people as to the meaning of preference. He asked for $3,000 to make the movie.

"Richard Arnold, counsel for Southwestern Gas & Electric Company . . . urged the committee in considering its 1955 legislative program to give serious attention to the need for pricing Federally-produced power to reflect real and true costs. . . . It was suggested that it might be well to investigate the extent to which companies could work together with REA on the construction of atomic power plants. There was general agreement that this was a good suggestion and that it should be thoroughly explored."

Inside Stuff

Purcell Smith, lobbyist of the National Association of Electric Companies, has written a remarkable frank memorandum about the Eisenhower Administration, Congress, and the Hoover Government Reorganization Commission.

The unique document was not written for publication. Smith prepared it solely for his utility bosses. But this column is able to disclose the highlights of what Smith told them.

His optimistic report should be carefully read by every rural electric official and member, for the following very good reasons, as per lobbyist Smith:

"Further bitter attacks (in the new Congress) can be expected on partnership proposals, company atomic power plants, utility tax revision, etc. . . . The answer to the problem probably lies in showing that the objectives of the people and business are one and the same, that business can and does work for the best interest of the people, perhaps even better than can the government.

"Our information is that the Republicans and the Eisenhower Administration will treat many matters cautiously. It is certain that the thinking and actions of the Administration will be motivated by a desire to build an outstanding record that will lead to victory in 1956. Because of the past election, the give-away issue, the Dixon-Yates furor, Congress will most likely proceed with caution when it considers any measure which can be given a pro-utility label.

"The 1956 intentions of the President can be an offsetting factor to the effect of the anti-utility minority in the new Congress. If his popularity holds up, the extremists might be held in check by the fear that he will run again and, on an appeal to moderation, win going away. The President has confidence in business. . . . There seems little doubt but that 1955 will be a crucial year . . . possibly the most important in the entire history of the industry. . . . The Hoover Government Reorganization Commission reports should be of great value in buttressing our program."

BEWARE OF SELF-STYLED "INSPECTORS"

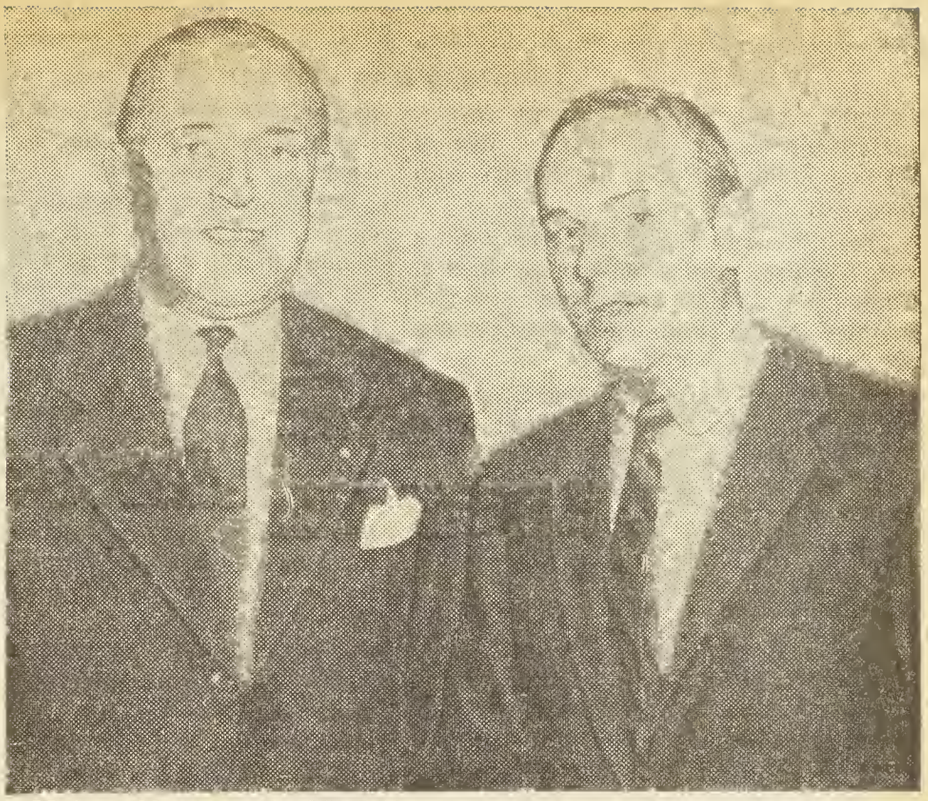
A co-op in western Missouri reports a new racket. It works like this: Two men drive up to a farm house and announce that they are "REA inspectors" sent out to look over the electrical wiring and appliances.

Upon admittance they find some "needed improvement" and proceed to "fix" it and then insist on payment for the "work." At one farm the "inspectors" advised the owner of a new electric range that the oven needed insulating and then painted the inside of it. He demanded payment for his "service." The bewildered owner paid off.

The modern electric range sold by your reputable local dealer is properly insulated at the factory. If it needed any further painting, the manufacturer would provide it.

Similar frauds have been reported occasionally in North Carolina. If any self-styled "inspector" or "salesman" for your co-op calls at your place, ask to see his identification. Then call the co-op if you have a phone. If they are imposters, the co-op will notify law enforcement officers.

ATOMIC ENERGY DOMINATED ANNUAL MEETING SESSIONS



Major address at the NRECA annual meeting was delivered by N. C.'s Rep. Harold Cooley (left), shown here with TEMA's Executive Manager, William T. Crisp.

Some 5,000 delegates from America's rural electric systems braved the bitter February winds of Atlantic City, N. J. last month for the 13th annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Included in the group were 75 managers and directors from North Carolina cooperatives, many of whom hold important committee positions with the national organization.

The NRECA annual meeting is a traditional sounding board for the grassroots sentiments of rural electric leaders throughout the country. This year's meeting was no exception, even though it lacked the explosive atmosphere of last year's Miami meeting.

Most of the fireworks this time came at the first general session, when Clyde T. Ellis, NRECA's executive manager, revealed the contents of the Hoover Task Force's report on REA (see page 8). The knowledge that an official government study committee would shortly recommend that REA be abolished kept the delegates buzzing in corridors and hotel rooms for days.

But in general the meeting moved along in a serious, positive manner. The uncertainty of the Miami sessions was replaced by a grim determination to plan wisely for the years ahead. The glittering array of speakers was received courteously and sometimes enthusiastically, but the backbone of the meeting was lodged in the smaller discussion panels. There the delegates tangled with practical operating problems, including the perplexing problem of wholesale power supply.

One new, challenging thread ran through all the speeches and discussions. That was the tremendous possibilities of atomic energy for future power production.

Ellis set the stage for the atomic energy discussions in his opening report. If the people are to receive the benefits of the atom, he said, it is important that they refuse to allow monopolies to bottle up atomic power in the same manner in which they captured the great hydroelectric sites.

Atomic energy, Ellis said, must be considered a natural resource—one that belongs to all the people. He pointed out that the government has invested over $13-billion in public funds to develop the atom, while private corporations have invested virtually nothing.

Lee Hatley, manager of Burke-McDowell EMC, Morganton, addresses delegates.

"Under these circumstances," he said, "who can deny that atomic energy is a part of the public domain just as much as were the public lands, during the last century . . . or the water power resources of our rivers?"

He recalled that Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Strauss once said that it is within the realm of possibility that in the future electricity may be generated so cheaply that it will not pay to even meter it.

Ellis maintained that electric power from the atom will come quickly and cheaply if the government will move ahead in developing it—but will come slowly and expensively if put into the hands of private monopoly.

The AEC, Ellis said, has announced a developmental program which will subsidize the experiments of monopoly groups. It should also move ahead with smaller experimental plants for rural electric and other small distributors.

REA Administrator Ancher Nelsen, following Ellis on the program, took a more pessimistic view of the atom. "Nobody," he said, "can say for sure that atomic energy will lead to cheaper production of power than the fuels we are presently using. However, we have tried to gear our operations on the assumption that this will be the case because we want the farmer to benefit along with other consumers if it is."

Nelsen assured the delegates that REA

(Continued on Page 18)

ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from Page 17)

is watching atomic developments closely, and has obtained clearance for five of its top officials to act as liaison with the AEC.

The climax to the atomic discussions came in the address of Senator Gore of Tennessee, public power supporter and member of the Atomic Energy Committee.

Just before Gore took the floor, the announcement came through that Great Britain intends to build 12 atomic generating plants. Gore charged bitterly that the AEC has been so wrapped up in the Dixon-Yates deal that it has lagged on developing the atom for peacetime uses. Other countries, he said, are getting ahead of us.

Gore supported Ellis' view that atomic energy is a natural resource belonging to all the people. But under present laws, he said, private companies will be allowed to patent atomic processes after 1959. This, he felt, could lead to monopolistic practices by the few companies who have worked with the government in atomic development and have thereby gained valuable know-how. He charged that other companies are raiding the AEC staff, luring away men who have stored up vast atomic knowledge.

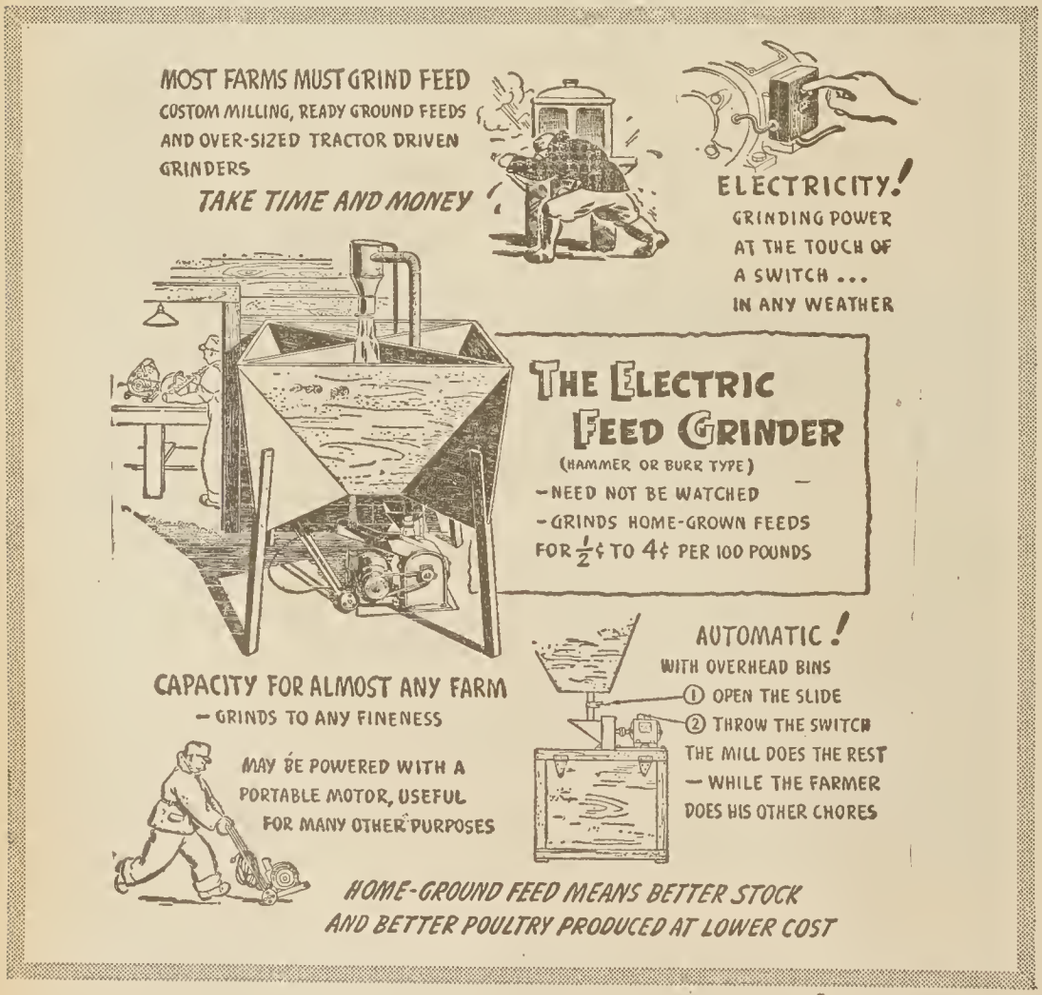
One of the principal speakers at the meeting was Rep. Harold Cooley of North Carolina, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

Cooley, widely recognized as the top expert on agriculture in Congress, paid tribute to the "great achievements" of the REA program, but reminded his audience that REA is only part of the over-all farm program.

"Agriculture," he said, "is in another recession. I shall not inject controversy over any specific farm programs, but I do want to say that REA and the agricultural policy of this nation are bound inseparably together. The income of the farmers in the years ahead will be the measure of the benefits farmers will receive from REA. . . . I believe that the problems of agriculture are paramount to the problems of peace. We are still living in a hungry world and a hungry world is a dangerous world."

Cooley had heard reports of what the Hoover Task Force was recommending about REA. He minced no words in telling what he thought of it.

"REA," he said, "was born of necessity, but it was also born in the burning fires of adversity. It has thrived and will continue to grow in greatness, regardless of the Hoover Task Force or any commission which might be appointed."


MOST FARMS MUST GRIND FEED
COSTOM MILLING, READY GROUND FEEDS AND OVER-SIZED TRACTOR DRIVEN GRINDERS
TAKE TIME AND MONEY
ELECTRICITY!
GRINDING POWER AT THE TOUCH OF A SWITCH ... IN ANY WEATHER
THE ELECTRIC FEED GRINDER
(HAMMER OR BURR TYPE)
-NEED NOT BE WATCHED
-GRINDS HOME-GROWN FEEDS FOR ½¢ TO 4¢ PER 100 POUNDS
CAPACITY FOR ALMOST ANY FARM
- GRINDS TO ANY FINENESS
MAY BE POWERED WITH A PORTABLE MOTOR, USEFUL FOR MANY OTHER PURPOSES
AUTOMATIC!
WITH OVERHEAD BINS
① OPEN THE SLIDE
② THROW THE SWITCH
THE MILL DOES THE REST
- WHILE THE FARMER DOES HIS OTHER CHORES
HOME-GROUND FEED MEANS BETTER STOCK AND BETTER POULTRY PRODUCED AT LOWER COST

MOISTURE

(Continued form Page 13)

cally-controlled electric ventilation system under these conditions.

An electric fan near the ceiling draws moist and foul air from the barn until the barn cools enough for the thermostat to shut the fan off. As the animal heat given off by the stabled animals warms the building the thermostat turns on the fan. The same cycle is repeated over and over.

In barns of ordinary construction there is usually enough leakage so that intakes are not necessary.

Six to eight dairy cattle should have at least one 10-inch fan to ventilate their area. Two 10-inch fans with thermostats will take care of around 18 dairy cattle. When more than 18 cows are housed in the same building, more and larger fans are needed.

Good ventilation is necessary in other barns as well. Hogs need ventilation. Feeder cattle, calves, sheep and poultry also thrive better when they are housed in properly ventilated areas.

For poultry, one eight-inch fan will take care of up to 180 birds. By adding more air inlets one fan can provide ventilation for 360 birds. However, in this case it is better to add another fan.

The hog house can be ventilated with the same type fan used in the poultry house. A 200 to 400 pound hog will exhale as much as six pounds of moisture daily.

So no matter what type of building you have on your place, it is a wise move to install ventilation for the sake of your animals' health and the increased profits it will bring you.

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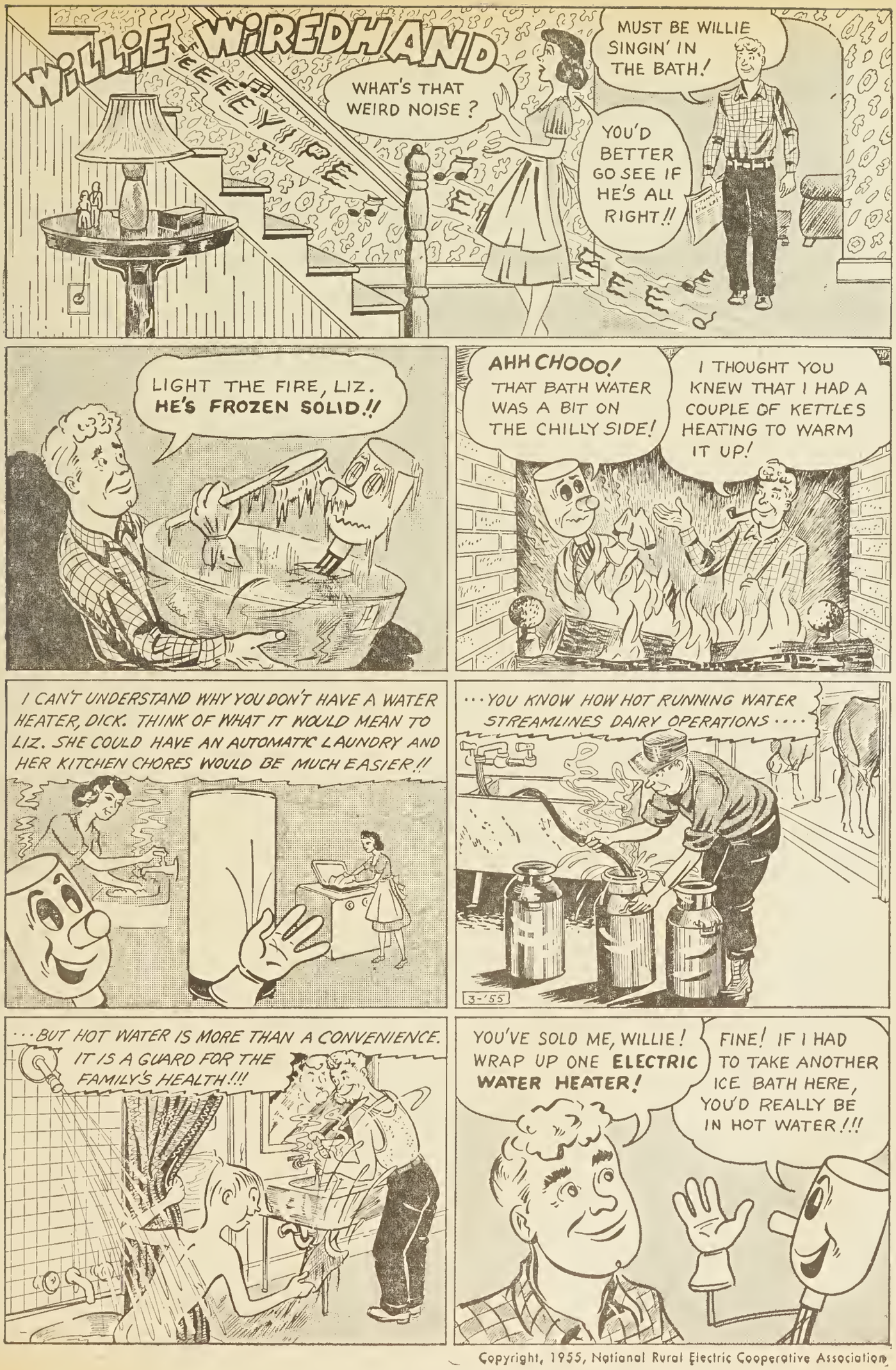
We are after your business and to introduce our services. If this coupon is mailed with your roll of film, then send only half of the price listed.


WILLIE WIREDHAND
EEEEEEEEEE
WHAT'S THAT WEIRD NOISE ?
MUST BE WILLIE SINGIN' IN THE BATH!
YOU'D BETTER GO SEE IF HE'S ALL RIGHT!!
LIGHT THE FIRE, LIZ. HE'S FROZEN SOLID!!
AHH CHOOO! THAT BATH WATER WAS A BIT ON THE CHILLY SIDE!
I THOUGHT YOU KNEW THAT I HAD A COUPLE OF KETTLES HEATING TO WARM IT UP!
I CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHY YOU DON'T HAVE A WATER HEATER, DICK. THINK OF WHAT IT WOULD MEAN TO LIZ. SHE COULD HAVE AN AUTOMATIC LAUNDRY AND HER KITCHEN CHORES WOULD BE MUCH EASIER!!
...YOU KNOW HOW HOT RUNNING WATER STREAMLINES DAIRY OPERATIONS....
3-'55
...BUT HOT WATER IS MORE THAN A CONVENIENCE. IT IS A GUARD FOR THE FAMILY'S HEALTH!!!
YOU'VE SOLD ME, WILLIE! WRAP UP ONE ELECTRIC WATER HEATER!
FINE! IF I HAD TO TAKE ANOTHER ICE BATH HERE, YOU'D REALLY BE IN HOT WATER!!!

Copyright, 1955, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

Are You Confused by

Furniture Terms?

Here's a simple guide to construction and designs

The young homemaker who is faced with the exciting task of furnishing her home for the first time (or the older homemaker who is buying that long-awaited new furniture) may suddenly feel that she is in a maze. Unless she has some background in furniture styles, construction, and decorating, she may be quite confused with the terms used in furniture advertisements.

Let's take a look at the first bit of knowledge the furniture buyer should have at hand—construction. A bit of know-how on this score will benefit the shopper in selecting the best values for her money.

One point which should be cleared up is that "veneer" furniture is not necessarily inferior to "solid." Somehow, through the years the thought has been firmly planted in many minds that "veneer" furniture is not as desirable as "solid." This is not a fact. Today many of the finest pieces of furniture are made from veneers. There will be cheap veneers, of course, just as there are cheap solid pieces, and fine veneers just as there are fine solids.

Today, the most popular furniture styles in this country are Early American, French Provincial, 18th Century Traditional, and Modern.

Rugged simplicity characterizes Early American furniture. The original settlers of New England came to the New World for religious and economic reasons. Elegant entertainment and luxurious living were far removed from their world. Their furnishings were simple and practical with little ornamentation. Most of the pieces were solid, rectangular, and low with straight lines. Principal woods were maple, oak, birch, pine, cherry, and walnut. A warmish tan color prevails in the woods. In this group also falls the Pennsylvania Dutch style—painted and stencilled furniture. Gate leg tables, trundle beds, ladder back chairs—these were some of the favorite pieces. Today's interpretations of Early American furniture frequently are modified for added comfort and modern living. More luxurious cotton cushioning, a wider variety of styles, and new finishing methods are used.

French Provincial is somewhat parallel to Early American,

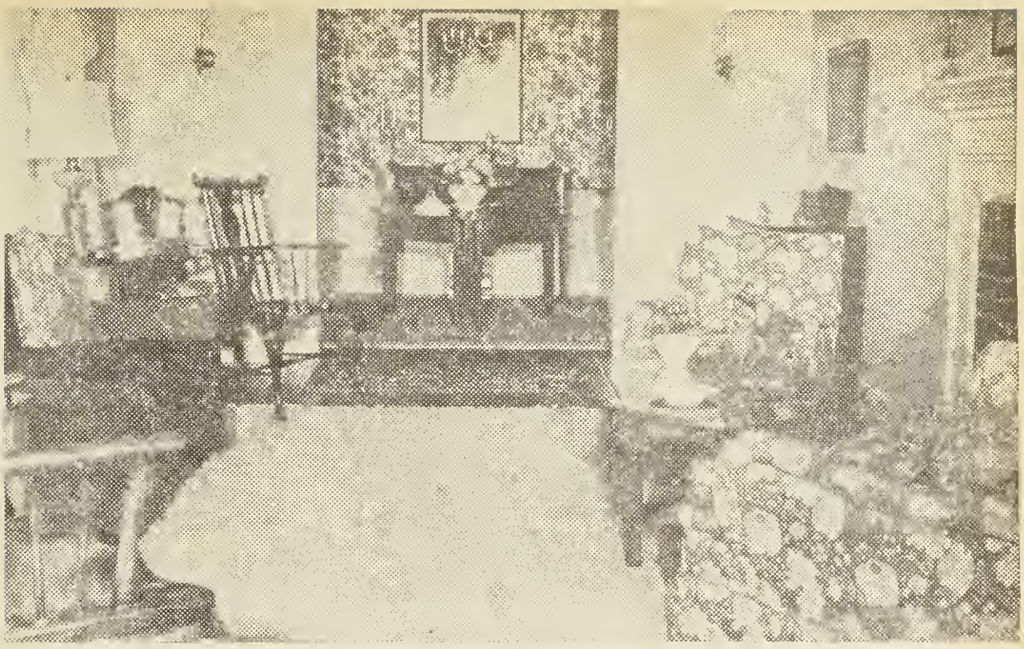
but its lines are smoother and more flowing. This group of furniture was adapted and simplified by natives in the French provinces from more ornate court styles created for the kings. Its simple form, characterized by curves at the base of cabinets, beds, chests, and other pieces, somehow achieves an effect of formality with informality. Fruitwood, walnut, beech, and oak were favorite woods in their mellow, natural finish. Brass and polished steel frequently were used for hardware. Many charming bedroom pieces are available in an off-white color. Toile de Juoy, damask, and needlepoint were fabrics used frequently. The graceful lines and beautiful fruitwood tones of French Provincial furniture have caught the fancy of American homemakers today.

The term "18th Century Traditional," or "period" furniture, encompasses a variety of different styles. Here's where the homemaker will run into such names as Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Sheraton, Adam, Georgian, and Duncan Phyfe. Each of these types has its own distinguishing features, but for commercial purposes they are usually considered as belonging to this group.

Traditional Elegance

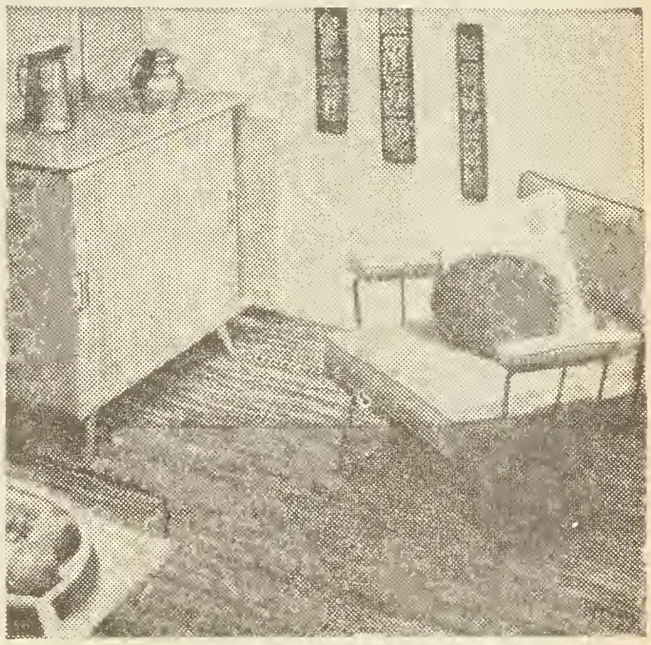
The 18th Century Traditional furniture is made up of more formal styles originated in England and France during that time. Mahogany was the universal favorite wood, with the exception of Queen Anne designs done primarily in walnut. Elegance of design, a feeling of dignity, decorative detail, exquisite inlays, rich fabrics, and classic influence are important identifying features. American designs of this period were patterned closely after the European but with a distinct American flavor. Duncan Phyfe (1790-1854) was the most famous U. S. designer of traditional furniture and his work continues to be widely copied today.

"Modern" furniture dates from about 1925—and it is even now in its period of development. Taking its cue from the clean, trim lines of modern architecture, it is instantly identified by a smooth, uncluttered, rather streamlined look. It depends on beauty of line rather than decorative detail. This functional furniture is created to utilize space effectively. There are many sectional pieces to be arranged as they are needed. Light and bleached woods are often used; glass, plastics, and other new materials also are employed in modern furniture. Upholstery colors run the gamut from pale pastels to vibrant hues, monocromatic schemes, and unusual combinations.

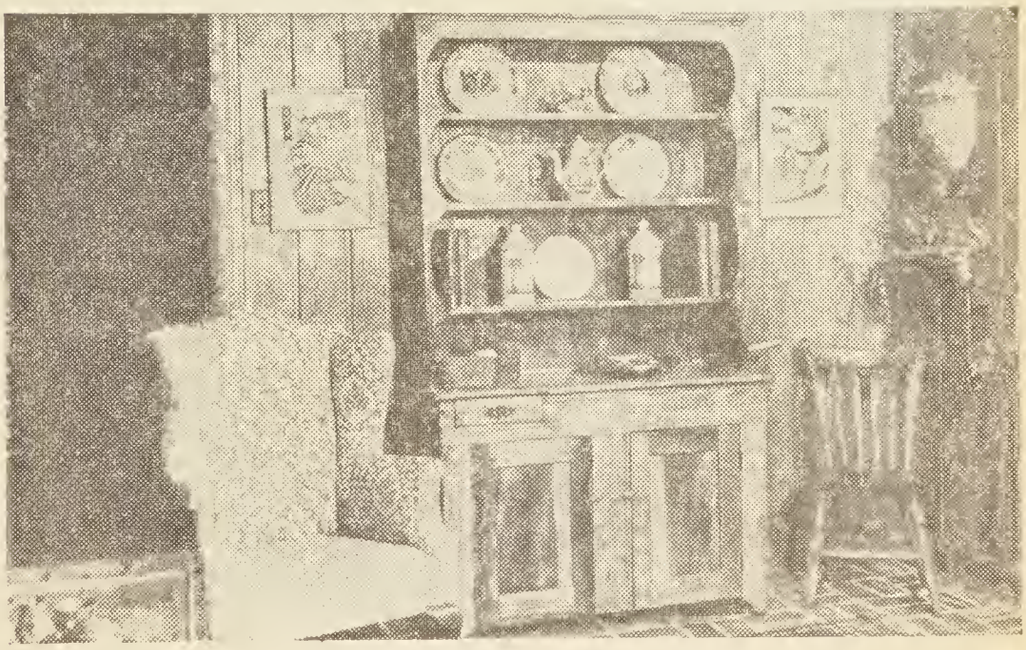


The *18th Century Traditional* room (above) is characterized by dignity and comfort.

Modern pieces (at right) take their cue from the clean, trim lines of modern architecture. They are identified by a smooth, uncluttered, streamlined look.



This *Early American* room shows warmth and informality. The pine hutch cupboard is an authentic piece from that era.



The Sewing Room

2589. Charming two-piece has a flattering, fitted jacket with soft collar, flared skirt, choice of short or three-quarter sleeves. It's so young and gay you'll love making it for springtime! Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Style shown, 5⅛ yds. 39-in.

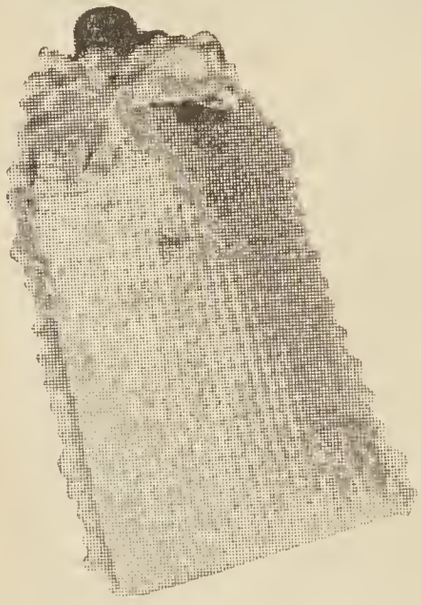
2037. There's real flattery for you in this scoop-necked button-front style with choice of cap-sleeved or sleeveless versions, smart pockets. It's gathered at the neck for extra soft detailing, and femininity. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: Style shown, 4⅜ yds. 35-in.

2213. So simple and easy-to-sew! Proportioned for the shorter, fuller figure, with softening shoulder tucks and dart-fitted waistline, button-front, and easy skirt. Sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½: Short-sleeved style, 3⅜ yds. 39-in.

2833. Little girl's Peter Pan collared yoked panel-front dress with puffed sleeves, tie sash is delightfully fashion-right for party-going, school or play as well. Long-sleeved version included. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4: Style shown, 2⅛ yds. 35-in.

Send THIRTY FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern (above) to: CAROLINA FARMER, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK, 25c Additional.

New Gift Idea For the Baby Set



Keep baby's "supper" hot while he drinks it with this crocheted wool bottle cover. Order from the Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh. Use accompanying coupon.

Free Pattern and Booklet Order Form

Please send without charge pattern leaflets and/or booklets I have indicated below. I am enclosing a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for the patterns I have checked. (Note: Send one envelope for every three patterns.)

February Pattern

☐ Bottle Warmer

Other Patterns

☐ Knitted Doily
☐ N. C. Rose Quilt
☐ Stocking Cap
☐ Commuter's Bag
☐ Diamond Doily
☐ Harlequin Sweater

Booklets

☐ Easy Ways to Chase Dirt
☐ Breakfast in the Modern Reducing Diet

Name .....

Electric Membership Corporation .....

Comments .....

.....

.....

Address coupons to Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice: Do not order dress patterns from this address.

The custom of sending Easter cards began in the Nineteenth Century. (Photo by Norcross.)

Traditions of Easter

ABOUT this time each year chocolate bunnies begin to appear, greeting card shops blossom like gardens, women consider new hats with rapt attention, children get egg dye all over the kitchen, and men cast critical eyes at their neckties and good dark suits . . . for Eastertide is almost upon us.

Did you ever wonder just how some of these Easter traditions came about? Let's take a look at the background on some of these traditions.

The actual celebration of Easter goes back to pre-Christian days when the ancient peoples rejoiced at the ending of winter. The Egyptians, Greeks, Romans and Persians each had a festival dedicated to the arrival of spring, and it is the name of the spring goddess Eostra that has come down to us through the centuries.

In these early nature rites it was customary to "frighten winter away" by building huge bonfires, or rolling hoops of flame down hills. Such "Easter fires" still survive in many countries as do the grotesque masks of the Mardi Gras, which were also intended to help get rid of winter more quickly.

To all mankind the egg has always represented the miracle of creation and life's unending renewal. The Egyptians used it to symbolize the universe and eggs, either decorated or plain, came to be given as tokens of good wishes for long life and good fortune.

The Easter bunny did not appear on the scene, however, until long after all these early symbols had been translated into Christian concepts and firmly associated with the Resurrection and promise of rebirth through Christ.

A charming story is told of a Christian noblewoman, a duchess who was forced to flee with her small children during a feudal war. The little group, accompanied by a faithful servant, sought refuge in the mountains somewhere in Northern Europe. The mountain people befriended them, and the grateful duchess, seeing the extreme frugality of their life and diet, determined to do something to improve their lot.

According to the story, eggs were unknown to these people, since fowls had been introduced into Europe from the East and were still unheard of in this remote region. When the war permitted, the noblewoman sent her servant for

(Continued on Page 24)

Over the Lines with Becky

Chocolate Variations

Nothing is so pleasant as a piping hot cup of chocolate on a blustery March afternoon. To add variety to your favorite chocolate recipe, add a stick of candy to provide a new and unusual flavor to the brew. Cinnamon, peppermint, lemon, orange, or taffy candies will lend a piquant flavor to the hot chocolate hour. If you're offering hot chocolate to guests, you might have a variety of hard candies so your guests can add their favorite flavors to their chocolate.

A New Do-It-Yourself Idea

Making rugs from cut squares of washable carpeting is the latest do-it-yourself project to come across my desk. The rugs are made from squares of undyed washable carpeting, such as nylon-viscose and preshrunk cotton; packages of all-fabric dyes; some hotiron tape; and the usual home-dying equipment. If you'd like detailed instructions for making this unusual scatter rug, drop a card to "Over the Lines," *The Carolina Farmer,* Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Plastic-Soled Rompers

We just heard of something revolutionary in children's sleeping wear: Sleepers equipped with plastic soles! Outfit your youngsters in these and you won't have to worry about having their feet soil the sheet when they romp in their sleepers before bedtime—just wipe the plastic soles with a soapy cloth or sponge before popping the small fry into bed.

Laundry Tip

Did you know you can combine your starching and your sprinkling, without having to immerse a garment into the starch? Just mix a cold water starch solution according to directions on the package, and swish it around till the starch is completely dissolved. Next, pour the solution into the sprinkling bottle or squeeze-bulb type of dispenser and sprinkle the clean, dry fabric until it's damp all over. Then fold and wrap it in a towel or in plastic for a couple of hours before ironing.

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● BARE AND WEATHERPROOF COPPER ● COPPERWELD CONDUCTORS
● NEOPRENE COPPER AND TRIPLEX ● STEEL STRAND
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Southwire Company
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EASTER TRADITIONS

(Continued from Page 23)

eggs, and great was the joy and amazement when the fluffy chickens were hatched.

When Easter came, the kindly woman intent on doing something special for her own children and those of her mountain neighbors, boiled some of the precious eggs with roots and moss to color them. She called all the children together and told them each to go into the woods and make a tiny nest, being sure to mark it well and to remember its location. When they returned to their nests the following morning, each child found a single colored egg—an egg far more wonderful than any they had ever seen!

No hen, they decided, could lay such pretty eggs and one child exclaimed that "it must have been the tiny hare that sprang from the juniper bush yesterday when I made my nest." And so it has been ever since, the tiny hares busy in the woods of many countries producing the brilliantly colored eggs with the help of the roots, berries and blossoms so abundant in the springtime.

To Emperor Constantine, one of Christianity's most celebrated early converts, goes the credit of making new clothes so much a part of the Easter picture. It was to do special honor to the newly-risen Lord, that the Emperor demanded that every member of his court appear on Easter morning in new raiment. This tangible symbol of rebirth and new life, especially welcome after the austere period of Lent, has become a favorite part of Easter.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING
COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Here's The Way To Curb A Rupture

Successful Home Method That Anyone Can Use On Any Reducible Rupture Large Or Small

Thousands of ruptured men will rejoice to know that the full plan so successfully used by Capt. W. A. Collins for his double rupture from which he suffered so long will be sent free to all who write for it.

Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collins, Inc., Box 712-M, Watertown, N. Y. It won't cost you a cent to find out and you may bless the day you sent for it. Hundreds have already reported satisfactory results following this free offer. Send right away — NOW — before you put down this paper. (Advertisement)

TELEPHONES

(Continued from Page 7)

change is connected to the Southern Bell facilities at Newland for long distance and other service.

The cooperative's loan from the Rural Electrification Authority was made possible through an amendment to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, authorizing REA to make loans to finance rural telephone systems. One of the basic features of the program is to make self-liquidating loans for the purpose of financing the extension and improvements of telephone service in rural areas to those who furnish or propose to furnish such service. As in the electric program, what is accomplished must be done by the local people. REA merely provides the loans and technical assistance.

Rural residents, who desire new or improved telephone service and are unable to get it through existing commercial companies, can form a telephone cooperative in much the same manner as they formed their electric co-op. It starts, as did the Cherokee Telephone Membership Corporation, by choosing a small committee to look into the possibilities of organizing a telephone co-op.

The Cherokee Corporation is one of four telephone membership corporations in the state serving members at the present time.

Rural Exchange

Agent Wanted

BUY SURPLUS FARM tools, machinery, feed, truck, jeep, boat, hundreds others, direct from Government. List, $1.00. Box 169CG, East Hartford 8, Conn.

MAKE $75 AND UP every week. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling, nationally advertised LIQUID FERTILIZER. Sold with Money-Back Guarantee. No investment. Write "Na-Churs," 307 Monroe St., Marion, Ohio.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY. Address, mail postcards. Spare time every week. BICORP, 143 Belmont, Belmont, Mass.

RAISE MINK. WE'LL teach you free. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior EE 6, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: Running Porto Ricans, 500—$1.50; 1,000—$2.50; Yellow Nancy Halls, 500—$3.00; 1,000—$4.50; Bunch Yams, 100—$1.00; 500—$4.00; 1,000—$6.50. Order by mail. Fred Stoker, Dresden, Tennessee.

FLAVORED PIPE SMOKING or Medleaf (air-cured or fire-cured) chewing tobacco, 10 pounds—$4.00. Guaranteed. Star Farms, Ralston, Tennessee.

SPECIAL OFFER! 100 big broiler chicks, $2.95; 200 for $5.00. Quick COD shipments. Rauch Chicks, Kleinfeltersville, 120, Pa.

WANTED TO BUY

WATCHES WANTED. Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lowe's, Holland Building, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

DO YOU HAVE an old auto or truck stored away? Here's your opportunity to convert it into cash. Highest prices paid for models before 1915. Also want license tags around 1910. Write complete information, price wanted to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

END of REA?

(Continued from Page 9)

expose the authors to the public eye for what they are . . ."

The report of such an investigation, everyone agreed, would make interesting reading—just as interesting as the task force report which set off all the fireworks.

NO EXCEPTION

The captain wrote in the ship's log: "Mate was drunk today." After sobering up, the mate went to the captain and pleaded with him to strike out the record.

"It's been the first time in my life I've been drunk," he pleaded, "and I promise never to do it again."

"In this log we write only the truth," said the captain.

The next day it was the mate's turn to keep the log, and in it he wrote: "Captain was sober today."

* * *

THE WINNER?

Butch: "What's the matter with your little brother? I heard he was in the hospital."

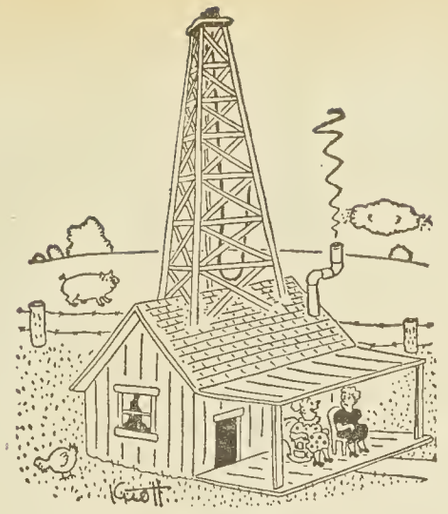
Jake: "Well, we were trying to see who could lean the furtherest out of the window of our upstairs bedroom and he won!"

* * *

PROBLEM

Grandma was giving the recent bride a heart-to-heart talk.

"Child, I hope your lot's goin' to be easier than mine," she said. "All my wedded days I've carried two burdens—pa and the fire. Every time I've turned to look at one, the other has gone out."



"We just couldn't bring ourselves to give up the old homestead completely."

Hale!

GOOD INDEED

"It is the duty of everyone to make at least one person happy during the week," said the Sunday school teacher." Have you done so, Freddy."

"Yes, I went to see my Aunt Mary and she was happy when I went home."

HEALTHY

"Is this a healthful town?" the motorist asked the burly gas station attendant.

"You bet!" came the reply. "When I came here I hadn't the strength to who could lean the furthest out of the my head; I couldn't walk across the room, and I had to be lifted from my bed."

"That's wonderful," beamed the motorist. "How long have you lived here?"

"I was born here."

* * *

SCHOOL

A very little boy came home dejected from his first day at school.

"Ain't goin' tomorrow," he said.

"Why not, dear?"

"Well, I can't read 'n' I can't write 'n' they won't let me talk—so what's the use?"

* * *

POSSIBLE

Lulu: "I see where a young wife presented her 85-year-old husband with a baby boy. What do you think of that?"

Luke: "The same as you."

* * *

THANKFUL

Little Tobey was telling his mother about the day in school. "Mother," he said, "today our teacher asked me whether I had any brothers or sisters, and I told her I was the only child."

"And what did she say?" asked his mother.

"She said, 'Thank Goodness!'"

* * *

MONEYMAKER

Benjamin Franklin discovered electricity, but it was the guy who invented the meter that made all the money!

* * *

NOISE

The gangster on a radio program growled, "Okay you rat, I've got you covered and now I'm going to drill you." Then there was complete silence over the air. The gangster, realizing that the sound effects man had run into trouble, corrected himself with, "On second thought, I'm going to slit your throat." Then two shots were heard!

* * *

PRIVATE OPINION

A swanky chap applied at the recruiting office to enlist.

"I suppose you want a commission," said the officer.

"No thanks," was the reply, "I'm such a poor shot I'd rather work on a straight salary."

* * *

TRUE

Unbreakable toy—that with which a child breaks everything else he can reach.

Why?

Our story on page 8 pretty well preaches its own sermon. The text, taken from the Hoover task force report, is so plain that little room is left for speculation. If this report is accepted, REA goes out of business and your rates go up. It's that simple.

The big question is: Why? Why was the task force loaded with people unfriendly to REA? Why did it refuse to allow rural electric people to testify? Why did it write a report that would destroy a program that has benefited everyone? Why does the report contain half-truths and actual misrepresentations?

We have no answers for these questions. It's difficult to understand something as insidious as this. We can only conclude that the objective is to put your co-op out of business.

The important thing right now is to be sure that doesn't happen. The task force report will go first to the full Hoover Commission. It may be approved there. If so, it goes to President Eisenhower.

What will the President do? In Omaha on September 18, 1952, he said: "We will not let them (farm cooperatives) be endangered. We shall aid farmers to strengthen their own institutions." In the same speech he said: "We regard REA as an investment in agriculture's future."

The President may very well have a chance to prove that he meant what he said. But if he should approve the report, it will go to Congress.

Congress will never pass legislation to put the report's recommendations into effect. We have no fears about that. The farmer has too many friends in Congress. But it is not enough for Congress to reject the report. It must reject it by an overwhelming vote. So overwhelming that the housewife in Brooklyn and the storekeeper in San Francisco will have no doubts about how infamous it is.

This magazine does not "cry wolf" very often. We seldom suggest that you write your Congressman about something. But the fight to keep your rural electric system is now in the home stretch; the cards are on the table where you can see them. REA will need all its friends. If you're one of them, please write three letters: one to your Representative, and one to each of our two Senators. Just tell them what you think of the Hoover task force recommendation that REA be abolished.

TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

From my office on the 9th floor of Raleigh's Commercial Building I look eastward to a horizon 50 miles away. In day time, this view is not very impressive. There is a sameness about the horizon that makes it meaningless.

But the coming of night changes this. I look out of my window across colored shafts of city light to a twinkling rural state. Whereas in the brilliance of the sun I could not see individual objects in the vast distance, the darkness of night has now rendered them up, identified by the bright glow of electric bulbs in rural home and church and school.

This is a fairly common scene. Go to the top floor of any tall building in North Carolina or just climb a steep hill. You'll see the same countryside come to glittering life when the sun goes down.

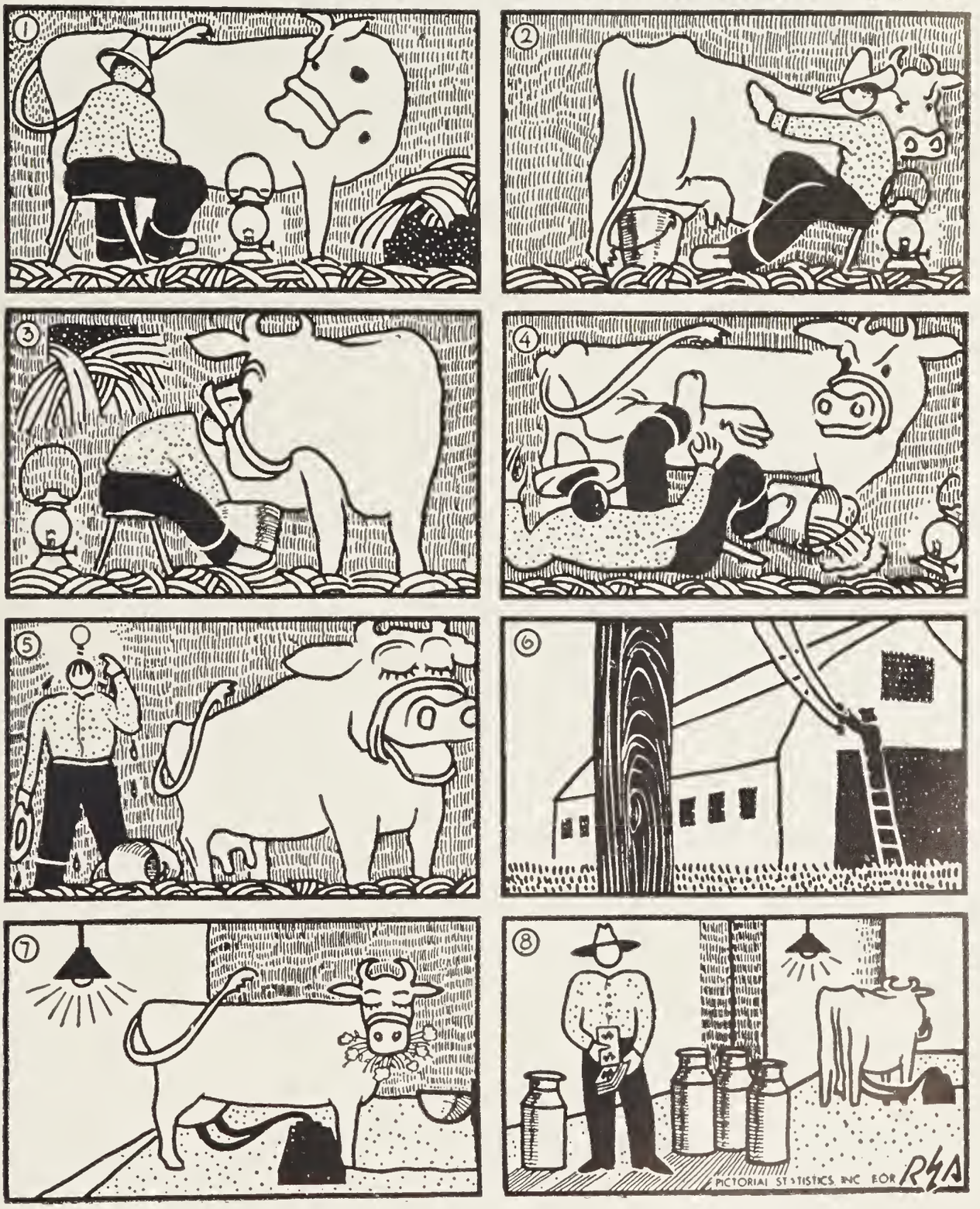
But this was not always so. Look backward in time as well as eastward in scene and you will suddenly remember this—if you're 20 years old or older. For there was a time, not many years ago, when sundown meant that all of rural North Carolina was swallowed up in the blackness of night which were punctured only by the enfeebled yellow flickering of coal-oil lamps.

But all of that is changed now, you recall with relief, and it never enters your mind to question whether the change has been for the better.

Yes, it **has** changed and the change **has been** for the better. But is that as far as you go in your brief moment of pondering? Not if you read your papers carefully. Not if you listen to your radio pretty regularly. Not if you watch closely the actions of a few of those who have been elected or appointed to govern. Because if you do these things you know that the fight for rural electricity—in abundance and at low cost—has not been won.

I don't think those lights out there are ever going off again—short of World War III. But as I look eastward from my window and **forward** from this hour, I do think this: The valiant people who first put those lights out there are going to have to be even more valiant in the years ahead if they expect to preserve both a decent power rate and their basic right to set that rate through ownership of their electric systems. It's worth thinking about. It's also worth doing something about. Just like it was 20 years ago.

THE CASE OF THE DISCONTENTED COW



TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.

NEW!

G-E AUTOMATIC WASHER

cleans and recleans the wash water to give you cleaner clothes!

NEW FILTER-FLO® WASHING SYSTEM

Lint filtered out of your wash right before your eyes. The G-E washbasket is always filled to overflowing continuously carrying away lint, soap scum and light particles. Sand and silt automatically ejected from the bottom of the washbasket.

As Little As $3.54 A Week After Small Down Payment

BIG CAPACITY Over 50% more clothes capacity than many other automatic washers.

WATER SAVER CONTROL Saves gallons of hot water. You simply select any water level desired.

ACTIVATOR® Washing Action. Your clothes are individually cleansed as though washed by hand.

FLEXIBLE CONTROLS Ideal for fine fabrics. You can stop, skip, extend or repeat any cycle.

See Your Nearest G-E Dealer Right Away!

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